The Undergraduate.

VOL VI. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1880. NO. 1.

M I R T H .

"Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth"!
So sang the world's great Master long ago,
The bard who sleeps where Avon's waters flow,
Great Shakespeare mightiest monarch of the earth.
Aye, wake the nimble spirit and give birth
To peals of laughter! Let the bugles blow!
Let Melancholy, pale, with footsteps slow,
Pass on to funerals; life had little worth,
If Melancholy conquered Merriment.
The days like winged winds sweep swiftly by.
The months and years glide from our yearning sight;
So live and love and sing with gay intent,
Nor search for clouds upon a spotless sky,
Whose blue, to merry hearts, shines always bright!

HENRY R. DORR, '80.

THE HEROINES OF SCOTT.

The position of the novelist is a responsible one. His pen is indeed mightier than the sword, for he wields with it an influence potent to make or mar the characters of thousands, to rouse the nobler impulses to action, to strengthen and to elevate, or to kindle the basest passions into furnace heat, corrupt the imagination and enfeeble the will. No writer of fiction ever fulfilled this responsibility more nobly than Sir Walter Scott. Next to the ease of the author's style and his wonderful descriptive power, that which most forcibly impresses the reader of the Waverly Novels, is the healthy morality which characterizes them. Combining the strongest sentiment with the soundest sense but without containing the slightest taint of anything morbid or impure. They owe their high position in public estimation, perhaps, as much to the nobleness of their author's character as to the fertility of his genius.

Nowhere is the impress of Scott's personality more marked than in the portrayal of his heroines. Nowhere are his highest ideas of beauty and of rectitude so clearly shown forth as here. And it is their influence which is most effective in giving to his words wholesomeness and purity of tone, for it is in them, that the soul of the christian and the finer nature of the poet is revealed.

The influence of woman is far more manifest in the world of fiction than in the hurrying, thoughtless world of practical realities. He who wishes to paint his highest conception of virtue and truth, instinctively turns to the finer grained nature of woman as the most fitting embodiment of his. The gentler elements of character and the purest sentiments of the heart seem most fittingly represented in the garb of feminine grace and beauty. The ideal man in fiction usually displays the stronger qualities of energy, courage and aggressive power; woman the gentler attributes of purity and truth. The one tends to incite the reader to loftier aims and more exalted enthusiasm, the other to chasten and to soothe. The sun may blind and dazzle, but it is the calm light of the quiet moon, flooding all the being with a pure and silent joy and cleansing the inmost heart from the stains of unholy passion, that lifts the gazer's soul nearest to his God.

Scott himself seems to cherish an especial fondness for his heroines. The thrilling fire of his genius blazes forth in the conflict and the tournament and in the fierce passions of strong men like Cromwell or Richard First. But the thoughts that flow from the pure sweet fountain of his heart, the subtler intuitions of the poet's soul which call forth our love and reverence find expression in his portrayal of woman.

The first requisite in a character of fiction is that it be true to life, and the characters of Scott are eminently so. He possessed in a high degree that clear discernment which differences of position, circumstances, age or sex cannot impair,

which rises above the blinding influence of passion and prejudice and from its lofty hight looks down into the very hearts of men. Only he whose sympathies are broad and deep enough to embrace all classes and conditions of society, who can see deeper than his fellow men, and who so seeing is gifted with the power to convey clearly and correctly to others the impressions of his own mind, can ever hope to win the brightest or most permanent renown as novelist or poet. It is an enviable achievement for a writer to have succeeded in delineating a single character or trait; but to be able alike to tread the palace halls with nobleman or prince and to sit with the peasant in his humble cot,—to paint the dark passions of the villain or the smile of the enraptured saint, —to soar to the heights of man's ambition and to sound the depths of woman's heart,—to do all this requires a nature broad and deep as the ocean, and such a nature was Sir Walter Scott's.

He does not attempt as some lesser authors do to analyze and classify, to trace every action to its motive, every motive to its source. All human character is utterly beyond the power of the human brain to analyze or understand, for in the weakest of us, there are depths beyond the farthest ken of poet or philosopher. The greatest interpreters of human nature, of whom Shakespeare is the type, are those who do not attempt to reduce it to theorems and rules, but merely to translate into action their own impressions of the inner life. If Scott be tried by this test, he will be found to stand among the first.

Nor is this knowledge of human nature less manifest in his delineation of woman than elsewhere. He does not paint her after the approved fashion, in sensational romance, a soft-brained idiot, alike devoid of true feeling and of common sense. He has shown her in the full development of her highest possibilities, rather as womanly than romantic, her sentiment tempered by sense and her weakness overmatched by a higher strength.

No one ever illustrated more clearly than Scott the stronger elements of woman's character. The might of love, the firm courage in resistance, the unconquerable strength that is born of maiden chastity, all these he has portrayed in many scenes. Catherine Glover, rescuing herself from the power of an unprincipled libertine by firmness and courage never surpassed. Rebecca, the fair Jewess, facing calmly horrors of death at the stake, rather than deny her faith. These are pictures of the most sublime heroism, and all the more truly sublime because they have their counterparts in many a similar scene, which brightens the pages of history.

All honor to Sir Walter Scott! To him whose pen first invoked the spirit of the modern novel, whose genius has clothed the scenery of Scotland with an immortal fame, who has turned history into poetry, and tradition into history. But honor to him above all for that grandest of his gifts, —the portraiture of woman perfected.

THE NOMINATION OF ARTHUR.

It has not been unusual for statesmen to change their lines of action, when upon more mature deliberation or the development of new circumstances they have become convinced that their present course is not in accordance with their convictions. Even so distinguished a statesman as Webster changed completely his view of the tariff question.

Nor is it inconceivable that a party should under extraordinary circumstances change certain of it's policies. Times change, and men and parties change with them. It is well that it is so. It must necessarily be so. It is hard to believe, however, that a party should, within a week, and under the development of no new circumstances change its view of one of the leading questions of the day.

In the early part of its convention last summer the Republican party adopted a platform which contained an amendment favoring the prosecution of Civil Service Reform. The amendment, after

some debate, had been adopted by a considerable majority and went before the country as the sentiment of the convention. Before its adjournment it had put in nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States a man who, outside of the State of New York, was known to the common people chiefly through the fact of his deposal from the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, because he did not and would not conform to the rules of the Service.

Large quantities of goods were allowed to pass with the payment of no customs whatever. The acceptance of fees for allowing goods to pass was known and permitted. Gen. Arthur was culpably negligent in his own personal work and spent the time which belonged to the government in political maneuvering, mixing up politics with the business of the government in a manner entirely inconsistent with the rules of the Civil Service. Since his removal, the great value of the Reform has been so clearly exhibited that the Republican leaders were forced to acknowledge it in their platform.

Granting it to be a well settled principle that candidates, and especially the chief candidates, should represent all the leading aims of their party, we must conclude that the Republican party either violated this principle or abandoned its reform policy. The latter, as has been said, is scarcely credible. The former seems the only reasonable explanation. The Conkling element was nettled by Grant's defeat, and it was an element too important to be trifled with. The nomination of Arthur was Conkling's demand, and the Republican convention bartered away its consistency for the sake of uniting the party. In that act they said as plainly as words could have said it, "We count this principle of value only as far as it is a stepping stone to success."

Very likely a part of the majority who voted in favor of the Civil Service Reform amendment did it as a matter of policy, and it was not very strange that they should act inconsistently with it on the presentation of a more favorable scheme for success. If the men, or a majority of the men of the convention, had felt the conscious conviction that this Reform so seriously affected the interests of the country as to demand the earnest snpport of the Republican party in practice as well as in it's platform, Gen. Arthur would never have been nominated.

There is another phase of this nomination. The Chicago Convention highly commended the administration of President Hayes. Now it is a well known fact that one of President Hayes' greatest efforts has been to reform the Civil Service. And it is also a well known fact that Gen. Arthur was for some time the chief obstacle to his success, refusing to reform, refusing to resign, and after the encouragement of Congress insolently defying the power of the Executive.

It is a question apparently difficult to answer, why President Hayes offered Gen. Arthur, at the time of his dismissal from office, a foreign position. But it must be remembered that the President was labering under peculiar difficulties. He was opposed by leading men of his own party and Gen. Arthur was very popular among New York politicians. Moreover, in the manner in which he dismissed Arthur from office, he exposed himself to severe criticism. It is not strange that under these circumstances a conciliating offer was made, and it by no means shows that the nomination of Arthur was not a slur cast upon the administration of President Hayes.

There is little doubt that this nomination was planned by Conkling, not merely to promote a personal friend and a popular New York politician, but to vent upon the President the spite which he has cherished ever since the removal of Arthur from the Custom House. And the delegates of the Convention bowed down to their Great Chief Conkling and in return for the promise of his assistance allowed themselves to be made tools for the carrying out of his private aims.

Notwithstanding all this, it is a consoling

thought for all straight Republican voters that Secretary Sherman, who is probably better acquainted than any other man with the corruption practiced in the Custom House under Arthur, says, "Though perhaps I would not have recommended his nomination, I had a thousand times rather vote for him than for William H. English.

DECLINE IN THE SPIRIT OF BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.

No one looking back to the time when first the Pilgrims landed and noting the spirit of intolerance and bigotry which they brought with them, strange contradiction though it was, that their acts should be characterized by the spirit of intolerance which compelled them to leave their mother country, can fail to perceive the immense advance which succeeding ages have made in respect to them. Each generation advancing farther than the preceding one and bequeathing to it's successors a less bigoted, more tolerant spirit; a spirit which allowed them to consider more judicially and with less prejudice the beliefs and disbeliefs of others.

Our advance in this respect will be more conspicuous if we go back even farther than the landing of the Pilgrims.

It seems very strange to us, viewing matters from our standpoint, that any people could ever have ever existed who were possessed of such a spirit of intolerance as to consider it a crime worthy of punishment by death, for any one to dare to differ from them in religious beliefs, yet we have ample proof that thousands have suffered death on this very account. These were indeed dark ages for everything progressive, blackened by those who, professing to be followers of the meek and lowly one, displayed a spirit of devilish malignancy in religious persecutions that would have been more fitting for the attendants of the Prince of darkness than for persons pretending to be religious. To fully appreciate the advance we have made we should institute a comparison between the spirit displayed in these days in respect to all religious matters and that of our time. Such a comparison could not fail to convince the most skeptical that bigotry and intolerance are not the hideous monsters they were of old, inciting men to deeds of blood thirsty atrocity but rather shadows of those things whose substance has in a great measure faded away.

A man can now proclaim his religious views without hindrance, he can worship in any manner he pleases or not worship at all.

The greatest freedom exists in regard to religious matters. Yet for all this it cannot be said that the spirit of bigotry is wholly eradicated.

We find any number of persons asserting that it still exists among the clergy, and will instance their treatment of Robert G. Ingersoll as conclusive proof of their narrow mindedness; but we are not obliged to accept their decision as necessarily correct, on the contrary many believe that the majority of clergy acted toward Col. Ingersoll no more harshly than the circumstances of the case demanded; they occupy responsible positions: the moral and religious welfare of their people to a certain extent rests in their hands, and it would seem to argue no intolerant spirit on their part even if they went so far in their opposition to Col. Ingersoll as to advise their flocks not to hear or read discourses which tney were firmly convinced could do them no possible good, and might do them incalculable harm.

So firmly are they convinced that only harm could result from the circulation of his views that some may possibly have advanced beyond the limits of prudence in their efforts to counterbalance his influence, yet it must be acknowledged they have ample grounds for using strong measures.

They see Col. I. endeavoring with all his might to pull down and destroy that which, in all nations and in all ages since its introduction has been the main bulwark against vice and crime, and when to the extent of their ability they resist these efforts they do more than their duty

requires of them; to do less would be to betray the trust reposed in them.

But how about this class of persons that is raising such a hue and cry in regard to those who are doing no more than their duty?

If we turn to them we shall find oftener than among the clergy the true bigots who with mush to say about liberal views in matters pertaining to religion are in many instances the most narrow minded of men.

It seems probable that in the future, unlike the past, the spirit of intolerance and bigotry will be fostered, not by the clergy or by religious persons but by those whose names would imply that they were the most advanced and liberal in their views, the Rationalists and Freethinkers, many of whom consider it a primary duty to denounce the clergy as bigots and the Christian religion, concerning which they know little or nothing, as a fraud.

These are the schools which in future will graduate the full fledged bigot in all the glory of his self-conceit, proud of the fact that he has rejected that religion which men who are as far above him in point of wisdom as the Sun is above the Moon, have humbly accepted as the truth.

With such as these will the ranks of bigotry be recruited. We will have in the future, very probably, not so many religious bigots as non-religious, who like Col. Ingersoll will be most industrious in their attempts to pull down and destroy, and still more like him in that they offer no equivalent for that which they would so gladly overthrow and ruin.

THE INFLUENCE OF PICTURES.

No room between whose walls we are to be occupied for any length of time should be without pictures. They rank next to a man's associates and books in their effect on his life and character.

The taste of the majority is in sad need of cultivation. They either go without pictures or select the gaudy chromos in which the only strong feature is the terrifying combination of colors.

How often, on the walls of our working class do we see the saffron-haired dairy maid in blue waist, red petticoat and pink stockings, feeding red, white, and blue chickens in a back door yard covered with purple and blue grass, while a rail fence in the background radiates all the colors of the rainbow, and the sky above may represent morning, noon or night at will. There is no excuse for the selection of such pictures, for there are those of merit which can be purchased for the same money.

In these days when reprints and heliotypes can be obtained (of almost every noted engraving and painting,) at a nominal price there is no reason why a man should be without good companions, for his pictures are companions in the truest sense of the word. The man of taste, no matter how poor, invariably finds pictures and bric-a-brac for the adornment of his sanctum.

"Tell me with whom you go. and I will tell you what you are" is a wise old saw and a reliable one. So too one might say: Tell me what pictures hang on your walls and I will tell you what you are.

IMPERFECTUS.

I wonder if ever a song was sung,
  But the singer's heart sang sweeter!
I wonder if ever a rhyme was rung,
  But the thought surpassed the meter!
I wonder if ever a sculptor wrought,
'Till the cold stone echoed his ardent thought;
Or if ever a painter, with light and shade,
The dream of his inmost heart portrayed!

I wonder if ever a rose was found,
  And there might not be a fairer!
Or if ever a glittering gem was ground,
  And we dreamed not of a rarer!
Ah! never on earth shall we find the best,
But it waits for us in the Land of Rest.
And a perfect thing we shall never behold
'Till we pass the portal of shining gold.

J. C. H., '81.

In N. Y. Independent.

To hate the Devil and all his works is one thing. To say who is the Devil and what are his works is another.—*Miss Thackeray.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

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EDITORS:

J. C. HARVEY, '81, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. JUNE, '81, F. A. WALKER, '82,
J. L. BARTON, '81, F. A. BROWN, '82.
H. B. BOICE, '81, C. E. LEAVENWORTH, '82.

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EDITORIAL.

THERE is an almost irresistible desire to begin with the old stereotyped formula "We take up the editorial pen with feelings of &c.," and the first issue has been somewhat delayed by the conflict to repress that inclination.

Our paper, by its good behavior during the last college year, bore away it's share of laurel and when '81 lets fall the powerful editorial pen, we hope it may still live, move and have a hearty, vigorous being. The present editors seems to be in earnest and willing to do good work. Town and Campus promises if necessary to frighten horses himself in order to get runaway items, and he has already been discovered endeavoring to stir the Freshmen mind to rebelion against Sophomoric tyranny. The exchange editor has purchased a handsome pair of forty cent shears and is adorning his room with swords, cutlasses, shot guns and bowie knives, in order to give the proper tone to that department. The editor of the personal column, realizing that no itoms are of more interest than those concerning marriage, is compiling a comprehensive pamphlet on courtship and marriage for distribution among the alumni, while the editor-in-chief sits in his sanctum, nodding approvingly through a cloud of smoke, scratching for an idea until some other department usurps his allotted space. The editorials of a college paper must necessarily be somewhat of the nature of boarding house diet, a little mixed, for they are at once for students, alumni and outside subscribers, and even within the college walls there are many different tastes which must be catered to. The Freshman would enjoy a brief dissertation on the life and character of Livy. The Senior would be better pleased with a few original ideas on Political Economy, but triste dictu! the time stolen from duties for the college paper is much too short for a proper treatment of either subject. We shall endeavor to be entertaining during the coming year, edifying if we can, and we fling ourselves recklessly on the bosoms of our brother editors and say "Benedicite."

IMPORTANT changes have taken place since the close of the Summer term: President Hamlin, for twenty years President of Robert College, Constantinople, succeeds President Hulbert resigned. Prof. Austin fills the Latin chair, while

English Literature and Elocution have been given to Mr. Wm. Abernethy. Prof. Parker has obtained a well earned lightening of his burdens, and the mathematics are now in the hands of Prof. Brainered. Comments upon their qualifications for the positions which they have taken, would be out of place, but we may remark that the air about the place seems to be "much work of a good quality." Some of the text books have been changed, and also the order of many exercises. Rhetoricals occur on Saturday morning and the study and recitation continues five days without intermission.

We do not see the advantage of this new arrangement. We do enjoy an opportunity at the middle of the week for sweeping, dusting, and the countless tasks which are deferred to the weekly holiday. Two half days distributed, are far more valuable to the average college student than one whole one at the end of the week. However there will be no rebellion. The dead past seems to be a genuine corpse, and neither faculty nor students show any desire to revive it. So much for the present state of affairs. We do not cease writing because we have nothing more to say. No indeed, but we have not yet learned how much manuscript it takes to make a printed page.

THE collegians of our smaller New England colleges are too apt to be overawed by the atmosphere in which they live. New England has sent forth into the world so much that is good and great, that the average collegian hesitates to put an effort into print even in the college paper, which circulates principally among his friends.

A becoming modesty in this respect is praiseworthy, but it has a limit.

Viewed in the light of her contributions to the literary world, New England looms up into startling proportions although her space on the map is so insignificant.

The atmosphere is redolent with sweet perfume from the garden of song where Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Stoddard, Emerson, Lowell and Holland, have labored for years. But there must have been a beginning. No one can expect to spring full fledged into the air and soar to the clouds without a fall.

Strive and fail, strive and fail is the prelude all must sing, before the world grants permission to burst forth in the grand triumphant measures of success. We do not realize the advantages which our college papers offer for making these first efforts.

"Give me a literary article for next month's paper," is a call which is too often met with the response: "I have nothing that I am willing to publish."

And yet the student has been writing essays and delivering orations through his entire college course. The ability to write an article of four or five hundred words on any live topic, is not wanting, but the confidence and ambition to grapple with the task are sadly so. It was the custom with some noted speaker, I forget who, to take some subject while rambling in the woods and speak for ten or fifteen minutes upon it; he thus acquired a remarkable facility for extempore speaking. The plan applies well for summer. It is now winter and if our collegians would once or twice a week sit down beside their desks and think their thoughts on paper, in reference to some interesting topic, the columns of our paper would become far more entertaining, and the editors would find less occasion to expand a five line thought into a column and a half in order to fill out.

THE senior does not get enough time for reading. The text books used during the last year in college are not for reading they are for study and they are of a nature which demands outside reading to gain a comprehensive idea of their contents. Forty or fifty pages per day is required and three hours out of the twenty-four must be spent in the recitation room five days in succession, eight hours of sleep which is little

enough for some of us, an hour and a half or two hours through the day at the foot ball and an hour at each meal, together with two hours assigned for the preparation of each lesson, leaves us two hours in which we must make our calls, for Seniors will make a few calls; attend to our rooms, write our letters, build our fires and do the outside reading which is to equip our minds for contact with the world. In addition to this an occasional oration or thesis comes in for it's share of time and thought. Many students would abuse the right to use more of their time as they pleased, to be sure, but the majority would devote it to reading and intellectual pursuits, and it is the majority who should be benefitted in all cases.

The amount given us to read over is small as to the space it covers, but it is of a kind which needs thought or the ends for which the study is given are not obtained. If the "powers that be" would consider this matter more carefully, we doubt if recitations would be crowded upon us, day after day, and week after week, as though they had adopted a plan to get all they could by grinding, no matter how often lack of sleep and recreation might give to the world a graduating class of nervous and haggard bookworms.

This is the first number of this volume but we have already learned to hate the little, hollow eyed wretch who comes pounding at our door for copy. It is not that he has pounded in vain that this number has been so long delayed however, and we glory in the fact that we can compel the publishers to set up their own condemnation. Sickness in the office and election without has been the excuse offered us for the delay, but what satisfaction does that afford when matter which was intended to sway the campaign now lies dead and useless? We are sorry to make our first bow with an apology, but we venture to appear on the strength of the old adage, "Better late than never."

Of course we must extend the right hand of fellowship and good will to the incoming class and though we are not in Mark Twain's situation when he came down for the fortieth time on his bucking horse, in need of a hundred and fifty hands, with a place to put them all, yet we are glad to see ten specimens of New England grit marching into the ranks, undismayed by the disturbances of the past year.

We welcome you cordially to these old halls and you will find our water-pails, coal-hods and brooms in the coal closet.

A committee was appointed by the college last year for the purpose of preparing a collection of college songs for publication. We have not seen them and wonder what has been done in the matter. Many of the smaller colleges have space allotted to them in "Carmina" which they have filled out almost entirely by using new words for the old and well known airs. We need not do that here. There are those among the Professors and students to whom the arranging of notes harmoniously, is not a laborious task, and who would gladly contribute their time and attention to this. We enjoy the singing of our college quartet, but we should enjoy them still more if we could hear them throw soul and voice into songs which really belonged to us. Many a college recollection has been stored away in a song where it is ever recurring, ever causing us to live over again the incidents of the past. Among the pleasantest things which a man can hold in the retrospect are the recollections of his collegiate life, and how great an element in that life is song! What convivial gathering, social, supper, or reunion has been complete without it, and invariably we have had recourse to the songs of other colleges, changing a word here and there where it could be done without previous attention.

Let us have a few songs wholly our own, words and music, and let us take measures to place them among the songs of other colleges. for that we can supply those which will be worthy a place we do not doubt.

THERE are times when nothing does a man so much good as to ease his mind, and it is not seldom productive of great good to others. A refractory train of thought will get into a man's mind and cling to him like an incubus until he feels that some one has partaken of it with him. Then and then only he finds relief. Our communication column is open to this class and we hope to see it filled. The names of contributors will be withheld, but we do not wish it understood by this, that personal grievances can thus find redress through the columns of the paper. The writers must stand prepared to vouch for what they have written for we positively object to having the new carpet on the floor of the sanctum stained with gore.

MANY surmises have been made of late by the students as to what action was taken at the corporation meeting in regard to abolishing the Annual Examinations. At present of course, we can only hope, but the ominous silence in points which are brought up in regard to the matter leave little room, even for that. It seems strange that our college should be invariably the last to adopt measures which have been tested and approved in so many New England colleges. Every one knows that the annual examinations are passed by a vigorous system of cramming—a temporary activity of mind and body which which procures only a superficial knowledge of the subjects in hand, while over-exertion and physical injury is too often the price paid in to the antiquated custom. Formerly the Senior was examined on the studies of the entire four years. That custom was compelled to yield before common sense and justice and the sooner our institution takes the next step in the path of progress the sooner she will behold the smiles of students, alumni and patrons.

WITH the opening of the college year the average student, naturally enough, begins to clamor for the rights and privileges which shall ensure his comfort during the remainder of his course. One that occupies a prominent place in the foreground this fall is the need of a new library catalogue. We have had no new one for years and the change in the working of the library renders it a positive necessity. Enough should be published so that each student could have one in his room.

A small sitting room has been separated from the library proper by the introduction of a railing and gate, outside of which students consult encyclopedias and books of reference. Students are allowed one day in the week when they can use this room for reading purposes, drawing whatever books they choose from the librarian, still retaining their privilege of drawing two books for use in their own rooms.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

I desire to express through your columns what I think is the general feeling throughout the college, that the embarrassment attending the public criticisms at rhetoricals neutralizes the good effect of the remarks made at that time. It seems to me, the place for criticism is at the rehearsal, where the man can put the correction into immediate practice. Drill in elocution, one of the most important elements in a collegiate education, is at a sad discount here, not in regard to quality but quantity.

The hours of a student's elocutionary drill, during his entire course, can be summed up on the fingers of one hand. Now this is all wrong. If one rehearsal will not remove the errors in a man's delivery, then let there be two, and if necessary three. It is unfair to correct in public, errors which were not corrected at the rehearsal. If the corporation cannot give to a study its share of the time, then it should be erased from

the curriculum. To be sure a half a loaf is better than no bread, but a halt loaf should not be offered when a whole loaf is advertised. I also wish to say that direct personality is considered out of place on the stage, and it should be equally so on the floor below. *

REVIEWS.

St. Nicholas for November contains a fund of entertaining reading matter which is alike of interest to old and young. The story of the Crow Child by Mrs. Dodge is it's best feature. The Legend of Golden Hair is excellent. "Bugaboo Bill" is a comical piece of originality. "The Sad Story of the Chilly Family is not up to the usual standard of the magazine.

A little volume, "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday School," in the exquisite topography of Scribner & Co., gives proof that the Mother Goose era of Sunday School Songs is on the wane if not entirely past. The book is within the reach of all and contains material of interest both for the skilled musician and the child. The shouting element has been carefully avoided and an air of worship pervades the entire work.

The November Atlantic opens with a new serial from the pen of Henry James, Jr., which, though not particularly strong at the start excepting in its descriptions, promises to unfold with increasing interest for the reader. "The Silk Industry in America" is an exceedingly interesting article, imparting much information concerning our own country which is not generally known. One of the best reviews of Stoddard's recent book appears in the later pages, and the number is one of unusual interest throughout.

The November Scribner is emphatically a biographical number, over a hundred of its one hundred and sixty-eight pages being given up to biography. It is exceedingly interesting to read and compare one after the other the lives of a sovereign, a poet, a hero, a peasant painter, an American artist, a statesman, a divine, and a humorist. The magazine celebrates it's decennial with a new cover, and we should be inclined to believe the plates from which it is printed were dug out from beneath the ruins of Gutenberg's old press, were it not for the surprising skill shown by the designer. It is a very charming dress for a holiday, but we doubt if it will stand the test of every day wear as well as something more modern. It can be easily tolerated, however, if they continue to give their readers ten more pages than usual of reading matter, as is the case with the November number.

Dr. Holland's remarks in "Topics of the Time" are well worthy careful attention.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The Juniors have no Latin this term.

The Juniors are airing their first oration.

Prof. Brainerd has charge of the college buildings.

Six votes gives a majority of two in the Freshmen class.

The V. N. R. Reading club has been reorganized for the year.

The "poor Sophs" are now publicly criticised at the college rhetoricals.

The Sophomores are exercising their talent in the composition of Latin poetry.

The Seniors are enjoying forensic discussions as alternate Saturday morning exercisc.

The telegraph line has been newly furnished with No. 13 wire and is now in good operation.

The reading room is to be governed according to the rules that worked so successfully last year.

Half of the Senior class is continuing German under Prof. Higley in addition to their regular studies.

The Freshmen say they do not believe in "cane rushes" and put their belief into practice by not attempting to carry canes.

Prof. in English Literature: "Where did Chaucer die?" Senior: "He died at—on—a—in—1400, Oct. 25."

C. B. Ross, J. C. Miller and Sam Sheldon have the control of the business department of the Undergraduate for the present yeai.

Two of the large elms have been cut from the front of Starr Hall. This was done to admit more light into the lower rooms.

J. L. Barton, H. E. Howard and J C. Miller were sent as delegates by the Delta Upsilon society to their annual convention which was held at Amherst college, Oct. 27 and 28,

The Seniors have commenced work upon the Kaleidoscope. They intend to make this the most complete of any hitherto issued, containing much more matter and executed in better style.

The Freshman class have elected the following officers for the year: President, R. J. Barton; Vice President, J. Ten Brœke; Secretary, G. E. Lathrop; Historian, C. H. Prindle; Poet, E. F. Preston; Orator, E. P. Miller.

A new foot ball has been purchased and the skill of the students is taxed in calculating the resultant of two motions. Some think, while they are laying off for repairs, that the *result* is plain enough.

And now the gaily colored leaves fall from their parent stems, and the mysterious, subtle, nameless, suffocating, horrid odors of the chemical Juniors silently diffuse themselves through the classic halls.

Prof. E. H. Higley has charge of the library. The hours for book drawing and consultation have been changed to Saturday morning instead of Wednesday afternoon as heretofore. It is also open for a half hour on Tuesday mornings at nine o'clock.

C. S. Murkland, '81, represented the Philadelphian Society at the State Sunday School association, which was held at Rutland, Oct. 27th and 28th, and J. B. Felt, '83, and Mrs. M. A. Munroe were delegates from the Congregational Sunday School.

The UNDERGRADUATE for the ensuing year has the following editors:

Editor-in-Chief, J. C. Harvey, '81.
Exchange, F. S. June, '81.
Town and Campus, J. L. Barton, '81.
Personal, F. Brown, '82.
Asst's, Boice, H. B.; Leavenworth; C. F. Walker.

Student, interrupting Prof. who was lecturing on Physiology: "Why is it, Professor, that a cold gives one the headache, while some persons are affected in the lungs, others in the throat and others in still different ways?" Prof.: "Yes, it is clearly established that a cold universally affects the weakest member."

The time of holding rhetorical exercises has been changed from Wednesday afternoon to Saturday morning immediately after chapel exercises. This gives fifteen recitations a week with unbroken succession, and combines the hitherto partial holidays in one. This arrangement gives the students the greater part of Saturday to themselves, pleasing some and making some growl.

The old rules for the use and regulation of the rooms have been posted in all the rooms in both halls. Article seventh of these regulations is a little blind. It says, "No shavings or other combustibles or friction matches are to be left in the closets." This of course excludes at once the burning of wood, for wood is certainly combustible, and the closet is the only place where it can be kept, and if coal comes under the head of combustible,—and it must, for by combustion only is it effectual—we must refrain from keeping coal on hand in our closets; and as we have nowhere else to keep it that must be given up also. What then can we do, obey and freeze up or disobey and live?

As the changes that have been made in the faculty are so well known we will not consider them at length. We clip the following from the Middlebury *Register*, which may be of interest to some of our alumni:

The prospects are that the present college year will be one of great profit to the stndents as well as to the college in general.

Dr. Hamlin is senior class officer and instructor in psychology and mental science the same as the President heretofore, as well as in political economy and the other senior studies which belonged to Prof. Means. J. W. Abernethy has the English studies which formerly belonged to Prof. Brainerd and also logic in which Prof. Means gave instruction. Prof. Brainerd relieves Prof. Parker of some of his duties in mathematics, also having geometry which belonged to Prof. Means. Prof. L. A. Austin has the entire charge of the Latin instruction taking the place of Prof. Solon Albee resigned. These are the principle changes that have been made and as far as we can learn they are very satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Thursday afternoon and Friday, October 7th and 8th were granted to the students for their regular annual college hunt. The weather was

fine and nearly all the students participated either as members of one of the sides or for some member.

J. C. Miller and C. B. Ross were chosen captains. and F. S. June, H. Howard and J. D. Jones, judges. The count was to begin at 7 o'clock on Friday evening and close at 8:30. Game began to arrive before dark and the quantity brought in by eight o'clock was the largest that has ever been collected at any previous hunt.

The following is a list of the count presented by each chosen member:

Ross's Side.		Miller's Side.	
Ross and Preston,	5,295	Miller,	1,100
Parker,	440	Barton,	1,935
Churchill,	2,720	Powers,	1,540
O'Neil,	530	Harvey,	200
Lathrop,	—	Brown,	1,190
Whitehead,	400	Palmer,	3,975
Sheldon,	1,575	Hyde,	915
Eeavenworth,	3,695	Hutchinson,	790
Kellogg,	585	Stewart,	465
Total	15,150		12,110

This gave Ross the victory by three thousand count. After the count the hunters repaired to the Pierce House and partook of a well prepared supper at the expense of the loosing side. Between eating, relating experiences, story telling and singing, the evening passed away very rapidly and pleasantly. In spite of tired limbs and empty stomachs, the hunt of 1880 will be remembered with a great deal of pleasure.

PERSONALS.

'52. John Howe of Castleton, was elected State's attorney for Rutland county at the September election.

'56. Rev. Lewis Austin was elected Professor of Latin by the corporation at their last meeting.

'57. Judge W. C. Dunton was elected State Senator at the last election, and is acknowledged to be the leading member in the Senate.

'57. Henry B. Furness is principal of a high school in Cincinnati, Ohio.

'58. William H. Walker was re-elected Judge of Probate at the September election.

'61. Rev. Moses M. Martin of Three Oaks, Mich., was married last June, to Miss Mary Pierce of Godfrey, Ill.

'62. L. E. Knapp was elected Judge of Probate at the late election.

'62. Col. A. F. Walker was appointed to draft a city charter for Rutland. He is at present in England.

'63. Col. F. G. Butterfield, formerly of the class of '63 and supervisor of the late census, has been called to Washington to assist the work there.

'64. Ezra Brainerd was advanced to the position of Professor of Mathematics by the corporation.

'67. James M. Slade was re-elected State's attorney for Addison County.

'70. George H. Owens, U. S. Consul to Messina, Italy, was in town Commencement week.

'71. Rev. Henry C. Robbins was married in September.

'72. Marsh O. Perkins has resigned his position as principal of the high school at Windsor and has become editor of the Vermont Journal.

'72. H. H. Ross is still principal of the high school at Vergennes.

'75. J. W. Abernethy is tutor of English literature at Middlebury College.

'76. Edward Dana was elected assistant reporter of the House of Representatives.

'76. E. H. Eastman was in town during the summer.

'76. Farwell was elected treasurer of the State teachers association.

'76. W. W. Gay has returned from Colorado.

'79. Whipple is practicing medicine with his father at Danby.

'77. Married at Newport, N. H., H., August 24, by Rev. Ira Parsons, J. M. Hull and Addie L. Fuller of Ludlow. Mr. Hull has since been ordained and is pastor of a Baptist church in Windsor.

'77. Married at LaGrange, Ohio, October 25, by Rev. S. L. Hannawalt, Harry P. Stimson and Miss Carrie Crag n.

'78. Hamilton is attending medical lectures in New York.

'78. Hardy is about to join the throng of Benedicks.

'79. Hulbert is professor of mathematics and languages at Mechanicsville Academy.

'79. Chapman is teacher of drawing at Westchester, N. Y.

'80. H. R. Dour is studying law at Rutland. He made several campaign speeches iu Northern New York this summer.

'80. J. C. Scofield was in town a few days since. He goes to Georgia soon to assist in the management of the Uplands Hotel.

'80. Sweet, formerly of '80, has entered the Senior class at Williams College.

'80. P. M. Melden is studying law with James Barrett at Rutland.

'80. S. B. Cady has entered the Thayer school of civil engineering at Dartmouth.

'80. Bixby is studying law at Ludlow with Walker & Goddard.

'80. Griswold is teaching the Fair Haven Grammar School.

'80. Dawson is studying theology.

'80. F. A. Parker is teaching at Bradford, Ill.

'80. Guernsey is Assistant Principal at Essex Academy.

'82. Hoyt is filling the position of tutor to the four children of a Virginia planter, formerly chief engineer of the Confederate Navy.

'82. Rowland is at Manchester teaching in the Burr & Burton Seminary.

'82. Hill is studying medicine with Dr. Eddy.

'83. Willson has entered the Sophomore class at Princeton.

EXCHANGES.

What! Must we read all these colleges? Such was an exclamation on being appointed to take charge of this department. We had always pitied the exchange editor, thinking his duties to be a mere drudgery. But we have been happily disappointed in our work. We have thus far examined our exchanges with increasing interest and pleasure, deriving much profit and satisfaction from our efforts. It is very satisfying to us to find a growing interest manifest in the most of the college periodicals and we cannot but express our admiration for the punctuality and promptness with which they have been published this term.

The Syracusan has gained in literary merit by an exchange of editors.

The Colby Echo we read with more intent and satisfaction than any other college exchange.

"The Education of Mill—was it a Success or a Failure," is the subject of an unusually fine and instructive article in the Madisonensis of September 25.

We enjoy the Chronicle. It is a live paper. Each department is well looked after. The editors evidently attend to their duties. The Chronicle comes from the University of Michigan.

The Hamilton Literary Monthly is rightly named. Pure literary work is its chief excellence. The September number contains five literary selections. They are all good and will have a careful reading.

We heartily welcome the News Letter. It is a noble little paper, teeming with news and matters of interest. The News Letter will ever be kindly received by us. Nobly it stood by us in the days of our late "rebellion." They understood our case.

Bates Student opens with an able article on the Chinese Question. The writer clearly and forcibly treats this important subject. "Tomorrow" is a beautiful poem. The other literary articles are fair selections. The Bates Student aims to show literary work.

We have examined carefully the C. C. N. Y. Free Press. To give our candid opinion, we were greatly disappointed with it. It may be interesting to the undergraduates and younger alumni of the college, but it utterly failed to interest or amuse us. The College of the City of New York is capable of something better in the shape of a paper.

We have welcomed the following visitors: Madisoninsis, C. C. N. Y. Free Press, Williams Athenæum, Tuftonian, Rutgers Targum, Berkleyan, College Rambler, University Press, Chronicle, Reveille, Tripod, Ariel, Colby Echo, Brunonian, Nassau Lit., Bates Student, Syracusan, Messenger, Hamilton Literary Monthly, Earlhamite, Olio, Argus, University Herald, Collegian and Neoterian.

The Nassau Literary Magazine gave us an early call. It entertained us for an hour or more. We read the leading article entitled, "The Ideal Novelist," with close attention. It clearly shows thoughtful study and a thorough course of reading on the part of the writer. "A Principle of Criticism" is a suggestive essay. The editorials are good. We were pleased with the easy and happy manner in which the exchanges were written.

PLUNDER:

Is it the office of the Faculty to serve as suspenders for college breeches?

Prof.—Mr. W., do you understand that it is not proper to read during recitation?

Gin a body meet a body—
Coming through the Hall;
Gin a body kiss a body—
Need a body bawl?

"I shall no longer dwell on this point," said the Professor, as he sat down on the point of an upturned tack."

An old farmer said of his clergyman, whose sermons lacked point, "He's a good man but he will rake with the teeth upward!"

Preshman, following Latin versification:—"I wonder what kind of feet mine are." Chum—"Spondees, of course—too long."

He asked a Cincinnati belle if there was much refinement and culture in that city, and she replied: "You just bet your neck we're a cultured crowd."

Scene in Physics—Professor: "Goldleaf may be pounded out so that it will take five hundred thousand sheets to make an inch in thickness." Students (sotto voce): "That's too thin."

An upper class man after uttering some solemn remarks the other day about beauty and obligation, concluded with the words, "I have found out that you can't serve God and mammoth."

Professor; "Which is the most delicate of the senses?" Student: "The touch." Prof.: "Prove it." Student: "When you sit on a pin you can't hear it; you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it, but it's there every time."

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher, of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," the quiet-looking boy calmly answered. From this answer no appeal was taken.

Scene in a geometry examination—Stern tutor: "The gentleman who is cribbing will leave the room." (Eighteen men rise suddenly from their seats with a sheepish expression of countenance.) Stern tutor: "Perhaps I should have said *the* gentleman who is *not* cribbing."

Professor in Psychology: "Here are five absences from prayers to be accounted for, Mr. ——." Senior: "Well, Professor, two mornings I—I did not get up early enough." Professor: "But there are three more to be accounted for." Senior. Well—let—me—see; are two all you can take on that score?"

At a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the judge asked an unwilling witness, "What was in the barrel that you had?" The reply was, "Well, your Honor, it was marked 'whiskey' on one end of the barrel, and 'Pat Duffy' on the other, so that I can't say whether it was whiskey or Pat Duffy that was in the barrel, being as I am on my oath."

Student, socially,—"Well, that takes the cake!" Frenchman, amazedly,—"Eh, Monsieur?" Student, gruffly,—"It yanks the bun." Frenchman, apologizingly,—"Pardon, Monsieur, mais je ne——" Student, emphatically,—"Elopes with the cookie." Frenchman beats a retreat, and student mutters: "Well he does snag the gingerbread."

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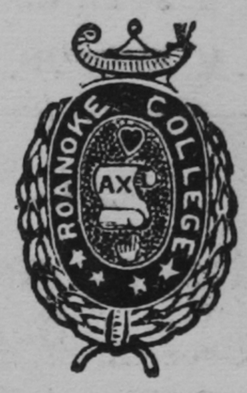

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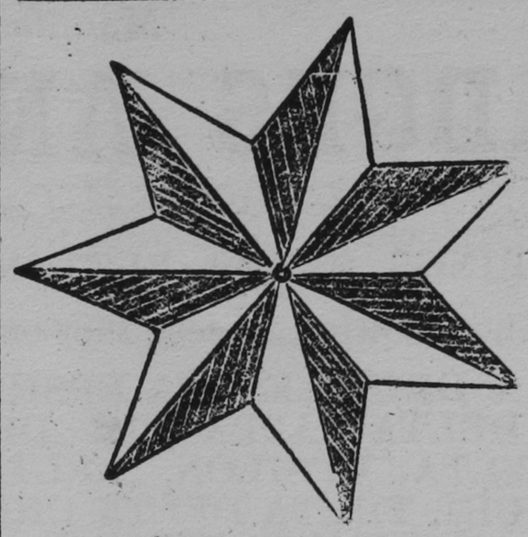

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